

PRICE THREE CENTS.

SILVER'S CHAMPION HEARD

MR. WOLCOTT AGAINST REPEAL

GET OF THE ORATOR'S WIT-THE GAL-
LERIES LAUGH WHILE THE VICTIMS ON
THE FLOOR WRITHE-MR. PEFFER'S
RESOLUTION SENT TO THE FL.

NANCE COMMITTEE-THE RE-
PEAL BILL MADE UNFIN-
ISHED BUSINESS.
1RY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The Senate held a **brief** session than usual to-day, adjourning about 3 p. m. as a mark of respect to Representative Mutchler, of Pennsylvania, who died during the summer recess. Though brief, the session was not lacking in briskness and interest, for it was enlivened by a spirited and ray rejoinder from Senator Wolcott to some of the recent speeches in the Senate by leading "converts" to the cause of repeal. Mr. Wolcott is admittedly one of the most attractive and pleasing of the few genuine public speakers of the first quality now in public life, and his finished and graceful style of oratory never fails to attract a flattering audience both on the floor and in the galleries of the Senate.

As an authority on finance Mr. Wolcott would not himself expect to be taken seriously, and in his speech to-day he wisely avoided the prominent issues of public policy involved in the fight for the repeal of the Silver Purchase act of 1890. But as a keen and sarcastic detector of political inconsistencies and a vivacious critic of personal motives, the Colorado Senator must be reckoned with as a really formidable figure in (Congressional debate, and his natural power as an orator, coupled with his searching irony and a quiet wit, will plainly cost him victims on the floor to-day several unpunished half-centuries ago. It is to be regretted that he has not the humor of the appreciative listener in the galleries above.

HOT SHOT FOR VOOKEES.

Mr. Wolcott's sarcasm was aimed in great part at Mr. Voorhees and his change of front on the silver question, and the Indiana Senator's record for years back was ransacked freely for citations to prove the recalcitrancy of his present views. Mr. Voorhees did not reply to these flings at him "conversion," preferring, apparently, to rest his defence on the broad and simple right of a statesman to change his opinions at any time he finds it either sensible, patriotic or politically advantageous to do so. Mr. Wolcott was followed by Mr. Caffery, of Louisiana, who made a pronounced speech in advocacy of unconditional repeal of the

Mr. Pfeiffer's National Bank resolution asking for information from the Secretary of the Treasury as to recent supposed clearinghouse certificate operations in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia was allowed to come before the Senate again this afternoon, in order to get a vote on sending it to the Committee on Finance or passing it directly. The vote showed 35 Senators for reference and 21 against it, a division which was popularly supposed to mark the strength of the repeal and anti-repeal forces in the Senate. The value of the vote as a test was vitiated, however, by the fact that two anti-repeal Senators, Moses Power, of Montana, and Mitchell, of Oregon, voted for reference, while several repeal Senators were absent or paired with each other. A fuller attendance and closer alignment would probably have shown a repeal majority of 8.

THE DEBATE TO BE A LONG ONE.

Mr. Voorhees to-day got his Repeal bill put in the place of privilege as "unfinished" business, and finished it, and was duly applauded at the ex-

and it will come up daily hereafter at the expiration of the morning hour. Some indication of the length of time the general debate will be allowed to run before friction begins between the repeal and the anti-repeal forces was given to-

day by Mr. Voorhies, who said that he intended to allow the fullest opportunity for serious discussion, according to the ordinary precedents of Senatorial courtesy. This concession, with a bill of the gravity of the pending one, would ordinarily insure a general debate of from five to six

SENATOR WOLCOTT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Wolcott began by saying that it was unfortunate that this financial panic was unaccompanied by the widespread religious revival which invariably followed such panics. The ready and

complete change of heart, however, on the financial question which had been witnessed in the Senate Chamber gave evidence that it was a time when men were especially open to conviction. And like the Administration, with its petty spoils and patronage, had been able to make so many com-

verts, what might we not hope when the assurance of future happiness would be not four short years but for eternity. The misfortune under which the silver men suffered was that the Administration conversion came first, for if the hearts of Senators had first been impressed with the littleness of

the things of this world and the glory of things eternal, the people, who were to be the sufferers, would not have been deserted by their representatives, except as patronage might be used to affect Congress. There was no criticism to be made respecting the policy of the Administration. Criticism of the Secretary of the Treasury was also

misplaced, because he was a member of the President's household and committed to his policy. Nor was the President open to critique because of his message, for he had always been a consistent and persistent opponent of silver currency. The West knew last year that whoever was elected its repre-

ance must be placed in Congress, which had more than once risen above the personal wishes of the Executive.

SARCASM FOR HILL AND VOORHEES.

Senator Wolcott sarcastically referred to the great number of Senators who, professing to be bimetal-

lists, held that an international agreement was necessary, and pointed out that thereby they accepted the single gold policy of England. He said that the friends of silver were not carried away by such utterances as those of Senator Hill of the other day. He who was not for them was against the cause, would have been as logical

if made against silver and in favor of unconditional repeal. The Senator knew that free coinage by separate act was impossible during this Administration, and that any assistance he desired to render must come now or not at all. Silver had been compelled to bear everybody's burdens for many

months, and it seemed now to be involved in some fashion with the Democratic factional differences in New-York.

Senator Wolcott next paid his respects to Senator Voorhees, and said that his change of front was one of the most remarkable and ominous occasions attacked the Senator's record on slavery.

currences. He attacked the American Banker, the Commercial and National banks, and said that all his past utterances, as was shown by "The Record," were "words writ in water." He quoted from the Senator's article last year in "The North American Review" to show his lack of consistency, and asserted that now for the first time he (Voorhees),

supposed to represent the masses, and Sherman, supposed to represent the classes, were in complete accord in financial matters. The wolf was dwelling with the lamb, and the leopard was lying down with the kid. This harmony, he feared, would not continue long, and when they arose they would be

fewer in number. There could be only one chairman of the Finance Committee, and without underrating the abilities of the Senator from Indiana, he looked forward to the resumption of the control of the committee by the Senator from Ohio, and recalled Pharaoh's dream of the lean kine. He advised the Senator to remember Solomon's ad-

No man could be a bimetalist in the sense that